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Frederick's nursery

1928

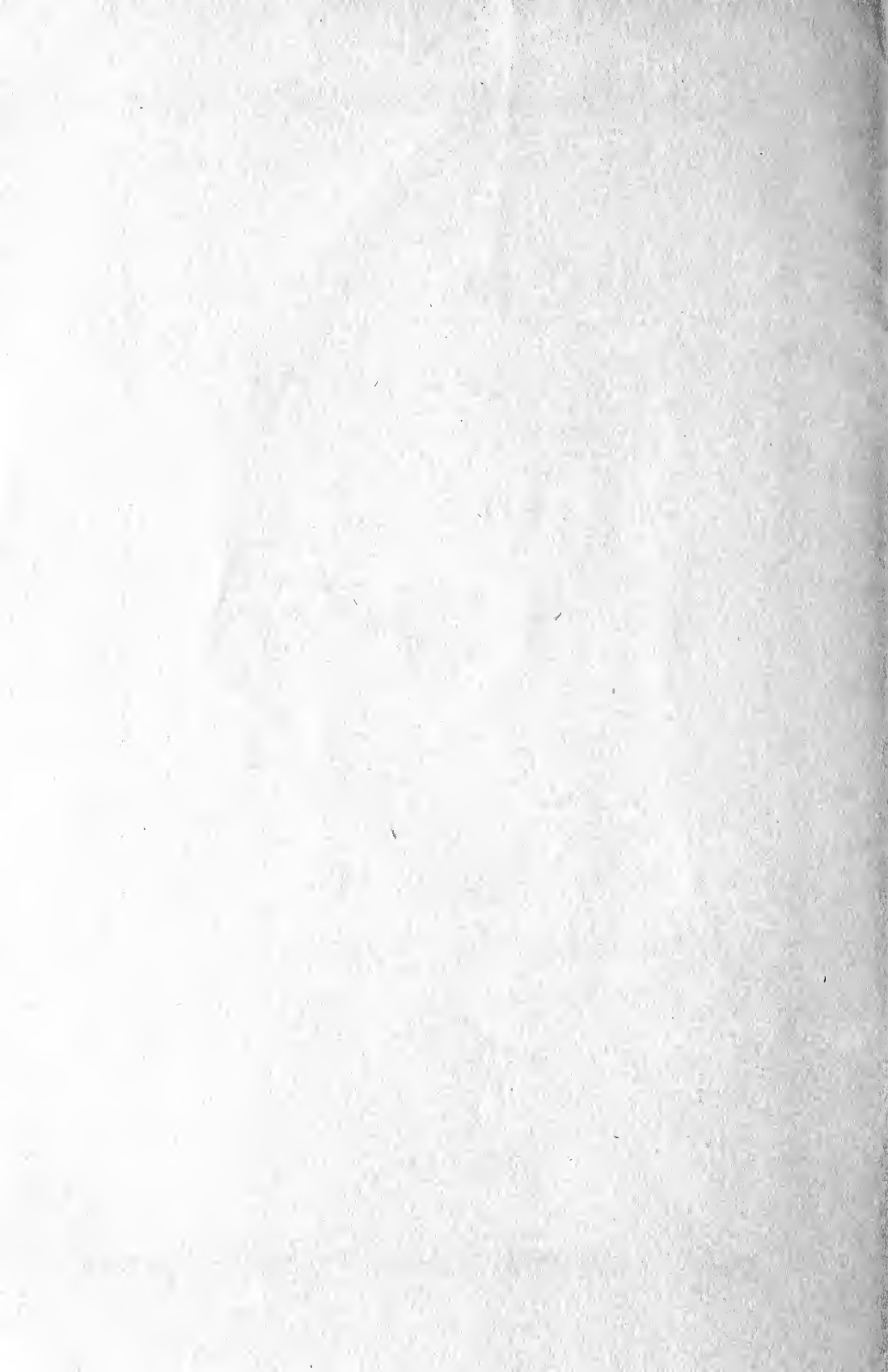
BRUNT'S

GARDEN

G U I D E



FIRST EDITION



SPRING PRICE LIST FOR 1920

No charge is made for boxes or packing.

All plants are forwarded by express, purchaser paying charges. We can forward small orders by Parcel Post, however, and if wanted sent in this way add 10 per cent. to value of order to points east of the Mississippi River and 20 per cent. to points west of the Mississippi River, because we will have to prepay the charges.

A dozen plants of the same variety will be supplied at 10 times the price of one, and not less than 3 plants of the same variety will be furnished at the dozen rates.

Perennials

Cat. No.	Price Each	Cat. No.	Price Each
8 Achillea. Patarmica	\$.25	354 Gaillardia. Compacta	\$.20
56 Althaea Rosea. O. Hybd	.20	405 Gypsophila. Paniculata.	.25
93 Anthemis. Kelwayii	.20	408 Helenium. Aut. superb.	.25
98 Aquilegia. Canadensis	.20	490 Lychnis. Chalcedonica	.25
99 " Chrysantha	.20	586 Physostegia. Virg.	.20
101 " Coerulea	.20	589 Platycodon. Grand.	.20
106 " Lg. Spur. Hy.	.20	R1 Pyrethrum. Sindle Hyb.	.20
264 Coreopsis. Lanceolata	.15	633 Rebeckia Purpurea	.20
L1 Delphinium. Belladonna	.25	Shasta Daisy,	.20
311 Digitalis. Glox.	.25	687 Stokesia. Cyanea	.20

Other varieties listed will be ready in the fall, when new price list will be sent you.

Write us on prices on extra large clumps of any of the above varieties

Gladioli

	Dozen		Dozen
America.	\$.45	Glory	\$1.00
Mrs. F. King.	.45	Schwaben	1.00
Independence	.65	Lily Lehman	1.00
Chicago White	.80	Golden King	1.00
Panama	.80	Pride of Goshen	2.00
Taconic	1.00	Glory of Holland	.80
Mrs. F. Pendleton	1.00	Orchadotte Mixture	.50
Mrs. Watt	1.00	Halley	.60
Evelyn Kirtland	2.00	Pride of Lancaster	5.00
Velvet King	.75	Primulinus Hybrids	1.00
Myrtle	1.50	Prince of Wales	2.00
Niagara	1.00	Scarsdale	1.00
White Glory	3.50	Baron Hulot	1.00
Mary Fennell	2.00		

The above prices include transportation.



BRUNT'S

GARDEN

G U I D E



ISSUED BY

Orchadotte Nurseries

Franklin Brunt, Proprietor

West Point, ^{Montgomery} _{County} Penna.

FIRST EDITION

An Introduction

DEAR FRIEND:

I address you in this manner because you are already one of our customers, or else you have been interested enough in our plants to ask for our prices. I feel confident that the prices are so fair and the quality of our plants so good, that if you are not a customer, you will surely become one, and, to become a customer is to become a friend for I take a personal interest in our patron friends, striving to give them more than they pay for, in the way of service. As an introduction, permit me to take you in my confidence and tell you that this business was started in 1917 as a side line, with no capital other than a love for the beautiful in nature; plenty of land at my disposal; a strong desire to serve others; and unlimited ambition. The business is still far from self-supporting and must grow steadily and slowly, paying for itself as it grows.

BRUNT'S GARDEN GUIDE, of which this is our first edition and necessarily a modest one, must therefore start at the beginning as our business did and keep pace with the growth of the business hereafter. We suggest that you preserve this issue and compare it with the succeeding issues, which we promise will be an improvement in some way over each preceding one and eventually become a real guide, rather than a mere catalog.

WATCH US GROW and improve our service. And right here we will invite suggestions as to what manner this guide can be improved, and will give \$5.00 worth of stock, your selection, to the friend sending us the most helpful suggestion.

I will here confess that most of the plant descriptions found herein, have been compiled from reference works or from the catalogs of our competitors, to whom we are gratefully thankful. In future issues, however, we will make changes in these descriptions where deemed advisable or necessary, based on our own observation of the plants.

There are quite a few plants not listed herein, with which we are getting acquainted on our grounds. These plants will be listed in our future issues as soon as we prove them satisfactory. Our aim is not to list all of the hardy garden plants, but try them all and list only those which **show merit** in some manner or for some purpose.

THE QUALITY of our stock is unquestionably second to none, both in the condition of the individual plants sent out and in the merit of the varieties listed. We invite you to be a judge for your own satisfaction. We grow and sell only the best and most satisfactory varieties of plants. I am now, by personal attention, endeavoring to produce an improved strain of several varieties, by hybridizing and the most rigid selection. Some of these varieties are offered herein and I take this opportunity to thank the many friends who have encouraged me in this slow but interesting work.

We sell nothing but plants grown in our own establishment, and therefore our supply is limited, so we urge you to send in your order early to avoid a disappointment. The stock offered is produced from seeds or cuttings selected from the plants grown in our own test gardens, or from seeds purchased from the best reliable source obtainable. This work is personally supervised by the writer.

WE GUARANTEE our plants to be as represented and to prove satisfactory to you. If, after you have followed our advice in handling and setting out the plants, they do not prove satisfactory to you, let us know frankly what the trouble is and **we will satisfy you.**

OUR SERVICE is to sell to our friends and clients plants for pleasing garden effect. Write us of your garden problems. We can and will be glad to help you. This is part of our service and we ask our friends to offer suggestions which will in any way improve our service. We hold correspondents under no obligation. All we ask is the courtesy of return postage.

OUR PRICES are based on a minimum profit for a maximum quality. We first priced all our plants at 15 cents each and made adjustments in these prices where we were compelled to, owing to poor germination of the seeds of the variety; slow reproduction by divisions or slips (we use the method most satisfactory for the variety); or scarcity of foundation stock to work with, a condition usually found in new varieties.

We ask you to compare our prices with those of other growers, but please, out of justice to both, consider the quality of the stock priced and the service. A dozen plants of the same variety will be supplied at 10 times the price of one plant, unless noted otherwise. Extra large clumps can be supplied at double price.

REMITTANCES by parties unknown to us should be made with their order, in any legitimate manner convenient. Regular patrons will please make remittance within thirty days from date of invoice or as above. All friends abiding by these requests, and sending an order for \$1.00 or more, will receive a "Rebate Check" to the amount of 10 per cent of their order, which will be credited on any future order of the amount of \$1.00 or more above the value of the Rebate Check, within one year from the date thereon. This is our method of profit-sharing with our good friends who are prompt in payment.

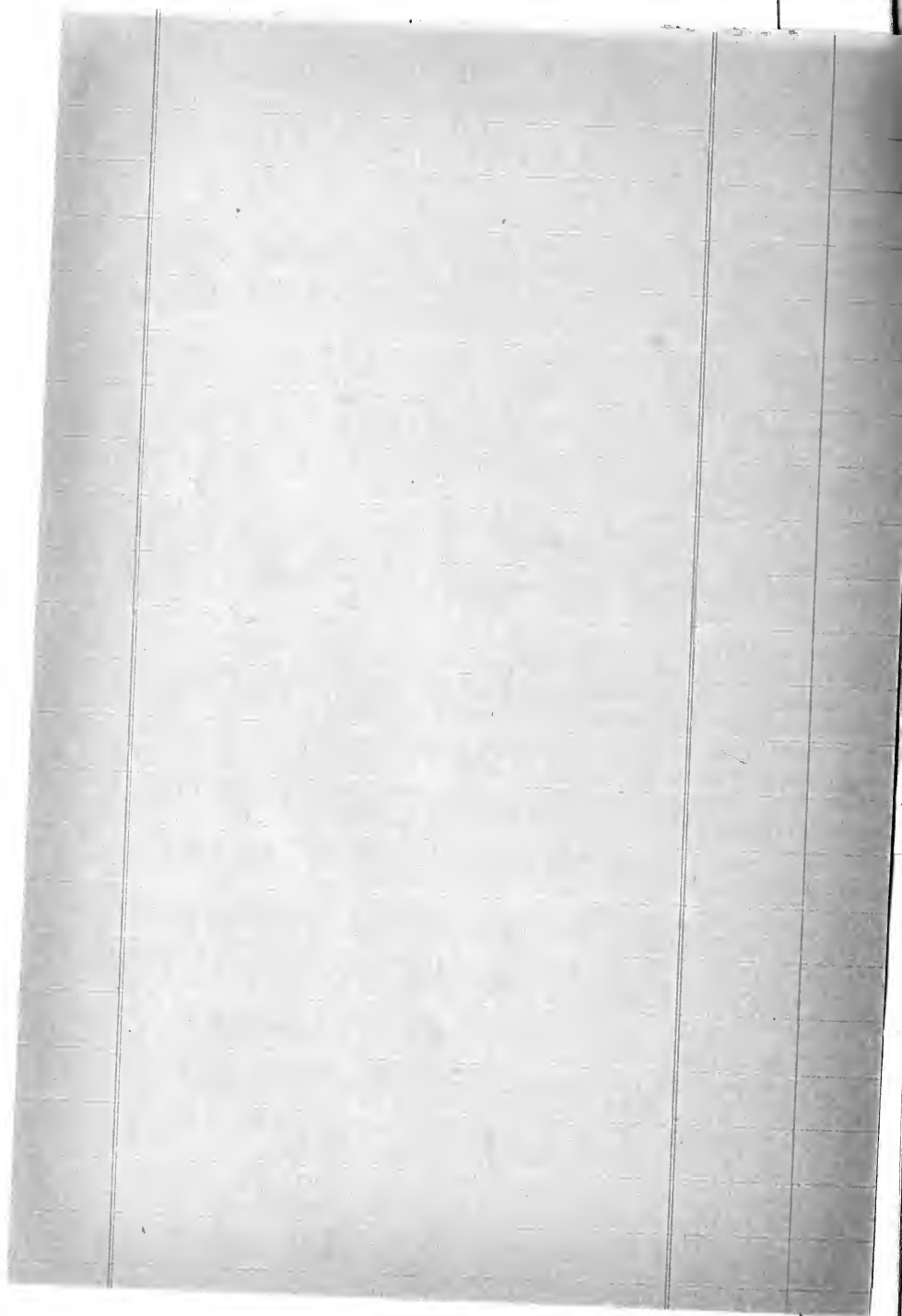
"The man who sells only to benefit himself, kills two confidences, the buyer's and his own."

"No business transaction conducted by me can be one-sided; both sides must benefit."

AT YOUR SERVICE

FRANKLIN BRUNT, Proprietor

ORCHADOTTE NURSERIES



Herbaceous Perennials

As their name implies, each autumn they die down to or near the ground and the next spring come forth with fresh vigor. These plants enjoy a popularity that is constantly growing greater, due to their spirited and perpetual charm. They are easy to cultivate, many new varieties are being produced, and we are endeavoring to improve the old types. They may be used as borders, in woodland, or the natural garden, and even in formal flower gardens their effect is always striking and satisfying. A beautiful series of bloom from early spring to late fall may be had by reason of their different times of flowering and their great variety of color. For cutting, the flowers also have great value. Fairly good soil is required; they should be kept free of weeds, and an occasional application of fertilizer will be useful.

Explanation.—The first set of numerals following descriptions refers to the height of the plant. The second set of numerals refers to the season of bloom, each month being represented by a number from 1 to 12. Thus: 5-6 means blooming in May and June.

ACHILLEA. (Milfoil or Yarrow)

Named after Achilles, the Greek hero, who was said to have first discovered its medicinal qualities.

These plants grow freely in all soils; dwarf species making thick carpets for dry, sunny places or rockwork, while the tall forms are valuable for wild gardening and borders. All increase rapidly from creeping root-stocks and quickly form a dense sod. The leaves of most sorts are finely cut, often silvery or hoary, with a myrrh-like fragrance. The blossoms grow upon long, slender stems in dense, flattened clusters, keeping up a continual cheery shine of color all summer. The tall white-flowered species are admirable for cutting, as they bloom so prodigally and their branching clusters of dainty blossoms give grace and harmony even to faulty arrangements in the vase or bouquet.

P6 Millefolium roseum. (Rosy Milfoil.) Neat, finely cut, deep green foliage; beautiful rose-red flowers in flat corymbs. 18 inches. 6-8

P8 Ptarmica Fl. Pl. "The Pearl." Blooms freely with showy clusters of pure white flowers. Valuable for cutting. 2 feet. 7-8

ALTHEA ROSEA. (Hollyhock)

From Greek, to cure, in allusion to the medicinal qualities of some of the species.

The Hollyhocks are among the very finest of old hardy garden plants, their majestic, stately flower-spikes make them a prominent feature during July and August. Like the Poppy, they give an oriental atmosphere to the garden, particularly the single crimson variety. They have the largest flowers and widest range of colors among tall garden plants, combined with vigor, hardiness, noble aspect and stately beauty. They will grow most anywhere; doubly well with deep cultivation and when liberally fertilized and watered during dry weather. The plants grow from 4 to 8 feet high, with funnel-shaped flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches across. In the double varieties the flowers are rosette shaped. While the single-flowered varieties are accounted hardiest and most artistic, the double sorts last longer. Both are admirable as a background for tall borders, or to obstruct a disagreeable view, such as an outbuilding. To exhibit the most striking effect they should be planted in long rows. They should also find a place interspersed with shrubbery, as clumps on the lawn or in the mixed border, where their colossal spikes of bloom produce bold and showy effects, which cannot be secured with any other flowering plant.

In localities where rust infests old plants, frequent renewal is necessary. Spraying the plants while young, with a weak solution of permanganate of potash or Bordeaux mixture is a preventive.

P39 Allegheny. The flowers of this variety are very large, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. 6 to 7 feet.

P40 Double Red. P42 Double Yellow. P44 Double Salmon.

P41 Double White. P43 Double Pink. P45 Double Maroon.

P48 Newport Pink. A charming variety. It is of strong, vigorous habit, producing colossal spikes of very double pure pink flowers, a shade that is eagerly sought for in all classes of plants.

Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms.

P49 Single Red. P51 Single Yellow. P53 Single Salmon.

P50 Single White. P52 Single Pink. P54 Single Maroon.

P56 Orchadotte Hybrids. These seedlings are just the thing for an effective planting as they vary in color from white, through all shades of cream, yellow, salmon and pink to deep maroon, in both single, semi-double and very double. Some flowers make very close rosettes. They grow from 3 to 8 feet and bloom from June, all through summer, even into September young shoots can be found in bloom, if the bed is undisturbed. They are all that can be desired in Hollyhocks.

ANCHUSA. (Alkanet; Sea Bugloss.)

From anchusa—paint for the skin; referring to the use of the plant.

Very pretty hardy perennials, with flowers in racemes. Of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny position. Ideal subjects for the border and a favorite of the honey bee.

P63 Italica, Dropmore Variety. Strong, vigorous plant, almost covered with gentian blue flowers in long spikes, like the Larkspur. Very effective either in solid beds or in the hardy border. 3 to 5 feet. 5-6

ANEMONE. (Windflower.)

From anemos—wind; the greater part of this species grow in elevated places where they are much exposed to the wind.

The Anemones divide themselves into Alpine varieties, which bloom in the spring and summer; and the Japanese varieties, which bloom in the fall. At present we are listing only the **Japanese Varieties.** These gorgeous flowers, resembling a dainty, single rose, are among the most important hardy plants. They are excellent for cutting, being especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom from August until late in the fall when flowers are not plentiful. They should be planted in the spring for best results.

P71 Elegantissima. Semi-double flowers of a delicate satiny-rose.

4 feet. Fall

P72 Geante des Blanches. One of the largest and best of the whites, on long, strong stems for cutting. 3 feet. 9-10

P73 Kreimhilde. Semi-double flowers, nearly four inches in diameter, composed of long, narrow, closely set petals of a lovely rose-pink color. 2 to 3 feet. 9-10

P75 Mont Rose. A very pretty form bearing semi-double pink flowers in autumn. 3 feet

P76 Prince Heinrich. Large, delicate, day-break pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect. A lovely variety, prized for cutting. 3 feet. Fall

P79 Rubra. Beautiful rosy-red; stamens bright yellow. 2 feet. Fall.

ANTHEMIS. (Chamomile.)

From Greek, anthemom—a flower; referring to their extreme profuseness of bloom.

Pyrethrum-like, pleasantly fragrant plants, with many flowered heads of golden centered flowers. They have a great endurance of heat, drought, cold

and other untoward conditions. They form mounds of delicate, feathery foliage and are beautiful, even when flowerless. They are very desirable because of their continuous profuse blooming throughout the summer.

- P91 *Tinctoria alba*.** Creamy white with yellow center. 18 inches. 7-8
P93 *Tinctoria Keiwayii*. (Golden Marguerite.) Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. 3 feet 6-9

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)

From aquilegus—water drawer; referring to its fondness for moist places.

This is an especially attractive and picturesque family of plants, combining elegance of foliage and habit with delicately or vividly bright colors in blossoms of bird-like poise and piquant shape. Humming birds hover persistently over these curious little “fluted cups and horns of honey.” Collectors of the best varieties of a handsome plant race will find this one unusually interesting. They are not particular as to soil or location, therefore can be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a stiff and formal planting. Effectively adopted for cut flowers.

- P98 *Canadensis*.** (Common American Columbine.) Native, bright red and yellow variety. One of the brightest. Long, straight spurs. Styles and stamens much protruding. 1-2 feet. 4-6
P99 *Chrysantha*. (Golden Columbine.) Sepals primrose yellow, spreading horizontally in full expansion, tinted claret at the tip; limb of petals deeper yellow; spur straight and slender. One of the finest. 3-4 feet. 5-8
P101 *Coerulea*. (Rocky Mountain Columbine.) Several flowers on a stem; blue and white, sometimes tinted with lilac or claret; spur very slender, green-tipped. Very lovely for border or base of rockery. 9-15 inches. 4-7
P106 *Long-Spurred Hybrids*. A most admired type of Columbine. The flowers are of largest size and vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, red, etc., hardly any two being exactly alike.

BOLTONIA. (False Chamomile; False Starwort.)

Named after James Bolton, an English professor of Botany.

Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants; with large, single Aster-like flowers, producing a very showy effect, with its thousands of flowers open at one time, during the summer and autumn months.

- P195 *Asteroides*.** Flower heads pure white; flowers starry; very attractive. 5-7 feet. 8
P196 *Latisquama*. Flowers large, of a pink to lavender shade. 4-6 feet. 8
P197 *Latisquama Nana*. A dwarf form with beautiful pink flowers, slightly tinged with lavender. 2 feet. 8

COREOPSIS. (Tickseed.)

From Greek, koris—a bug and ophis-like; referring to the appearance of the seed.

Valuable border plants because of their profusion of showy, elegant, yellow flowers; much prized for cutting. Most hardy and of the easiest culture.

- P264 *Lanceolata grandiflora*.** One of the most popular hardy plants. The rich, golden-yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion from June on through the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere. Invaluable for cutting. 2-3 feet.

DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.)

From Greek—delphin, a dolphin; in reference to the resemblance of the flowers to a dolphin.

The stately and beautiful Larkspur is one of the loveliest blue flowers in existence, growing on tall, straight spikes that over-top the rest of the garden and nod gently as the wind sways them. The flowers with their curious throat markings, remind one most of little blue humming birds, as they flutter above

the mat of beautiful dark green leaves that contrast so splendidly with them. They are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring sunny, well-drained places. They, however, require copious supplies of water during the summer for best results. A mulch will assist in conserving the moisture in the soil. A succession of flowers can be obtained by cutting the flower-spikes to within a few inches of the ground immediately after blooming.

L1 Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, from June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue flowers are not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. Undoubtedly the most popular variety of this popular family of plants.

3-4 feet 6-9

L2 Gold Medal Hybrids. Extra choice seedlings. The original stock came from England, and consisted of the best-named varieties. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes two feet and over long, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. In mixed shades only.

3-5 feet. 6-9

L3 Moerheimi. This is a decided acquisition to the Delphinium family. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth; the lateral or side shoots 2½ feet long. The flowers are of purest white, without the slightest shading; a free and continuous bloomer.

5 feet. 6-9

DICTAMNUS. (Gas Plant.)

An ancient Greek name supposed to have been given because the leaves resemble that of the Ash tree, whence the English name of Fraxinella.

A genus of very showy and ornamental plants deserving a place in every flower garden. The plant, when rubbed or on warm, sultry evenings, exhales a fragrant volatile oil, which ignites when a match is applied to the stem directly under the head of the flowers. The strong, fine odor, resembles that of lemon peel and is strongest in the pedicels of the flowers. They do best in a heavy, strong soil and an open, sunny position. Being one of the most permanent features of the hardy herbaceous border, as they improve with age, it is not advisable to transplant often.

P307 Fraxinella. Racemes of curious red flowers with decided balsamic scent.

24-30 inches 5-7

P308 Fraxinella albus. Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet-scented flowers; valuable for cutting and lasting a long time in water.

2 feet 5-7

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.)

From digitale—the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove.

A fine genus of hardy plants, famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. The strong vertical lines of the flower-stalks, rising above a rich and luxuriant mass of leaves, strengthen the appearance of any hardy border. Their bloom will usually dominate the whole border for about two weeks. They are of easy culture and prefer partial shade.

P311 Ambigua. (Grandiflora.) Showy flowers of pale yellow, veined brown.

3 feet. 7-8

P312 Gloxiniaflora alba. (Goxinia-flowered.) The popular Foxglove, of beautiful finely spotted white flowers.

3 feet. 7

P313 Gloxiniaflora purpurea. Similar to above, but purple spotted flowers.

3 feet. 7

DORONICUM. (Leopard's Bane.)

From Doronigi, the Arabic name.

One of the most effective, very early, spring flowering, perennials. The large, yellow, daisy-like blossoms rise on stems direct from the ground leaves. Makes a wonderful effect when planted in a mass or used in a natural planting. They succeed everywhere and should have a place in every garden. The cut flowers last a long time in water. For best results, plant in the fall.

P319 Caucasicum. Bright yellow flowers about 2 inches across; A very free bloomer. Good for the rock garden.

12-18 inches. 3-6

- P320 Clusii.** Soft, downy foliage, rich yellow flowers from 2 to 3 inches across. 2 feet 4-5
- P322 Plantagenum excelsum.** Large, rich orange-yellow flowers, 3 1/2 inches across. 2-4 feet 3-10

EUPATORIUM. (Hemp Agrimony.)

Named after Mithradates Eupator, King of Pontus, who discovered one of the species to be an antidote against poison.

Very ornamental, tall-growing plants for the hardy border; with large, flat heads of pretty ageratum-like flowers. Always conspicuous when planted in clumps.

- P339 Ageratoides.** (White Snakeroot; Thorough wort.) A useful plant of strong, free growth, with numerous compound heads of minute, pure-white flowers; splendid for cutting. 3 feet. 8-9
- P340 Coelestinum.** A compact growing plant, with light-blue flowers similar to the ageratum. 18-24 inches. 8-11

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower.)

Named after M. Gaillard, a French patron of Botany.

A fine subject for the mixed flower border, and an invaluable plant for dry, exposed positions. It is doubly valuable in dry seasons and should be grown largely on this account. The plants should be set out in clumps of three, and the shoots laid out and pegged down, otherwise they present a rather straggling appearance. The flowers are very useful for decorative purposes and last a long time in water. The handsome blossoms of a reddish brown, with tinges of scarlet, orange and vermilion, add a touch of strong color to the perennial border such as no other flower will.

- P354 Grandiflora Compacta.** A compact variety, forming bushy plants and bearing its long-stemmed flowers well above the foliage. The flowers are as rich and varied in coloring as those of the tall growing sort. 12-15 inches. 6-10
- P356 Grandiflora Superb.** Splendid combinations of crimson and gold in great variety. 2 feet. 6-10
- P357 Kermesina Splendens.** Centre rich crimson, with narrow canary-yellow border. 2 feet. 6-10

GYPSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath; Chalk Plant.)

From Greek, gypsos—chalk, and philein—to love; in reference to the species preferring a chalky soil.

Very branchy or spreading slender plants, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate misty bloom will fill in a bare place.

- P405 Paniculata fl. pl.** This well-known, indispensable, decorative plant possesses a usefulness and grace, with its cloud-like masses of small white flowers, that make it a favorite everywhere. In a cut state and in combination with brightly colored flowers it is very ornamental, with its beautiful gauze-like appearance, as it enhances the beauty of all flowers with which it is combined in a bouquet or spray. When in bloom it forms a symmetrical mass. 2-3 feet. 7-8

HELENIUM. (Sneezewort; Helen-Flower.)

Named after the celebrated Helen of Troy, who is said to have availed herself of the cosmetic properties of the plant named after her.

The species are among the best of the hardy flowers and can be had in bloom from June to September. They succeed in any soil in a sunny location and are good as specimens in the border; for hiding ugly fences; or for the woodland garden. The broad-spreading heads of flowers last a long time when cut.

- P408 Autumnale superbum.** Broad spreading heads of clear golden-yellow flowers. One of the most striking varieties in cultivation. 5-6 feet. 8-10

- P409 Autumnale rubrum.** (Blood Red Sneezewort; Autumnal Tints.)
The flowers are a rich terra-cotta in color. One of the best plants introduced in years. Fine for cutting. 4 feet. 9-10
- P411 Hoopesii.** The earliest to flower and the only one with pure orange colored flowers. 1-3 feet. 5-9
- P412 Riverton Beauty.** A very distinct lemon-yellow, with a large cone of purplish black, the two colors giving it a very pleasing effect. 4 feet. 8-9
- P413 Riverton Gem.** Old gold, changing to wallflower red. 3 feet. 8-9

HEMEROCALLIS. (Yellow Day Lily.)

From Greek, *hemero*—day, and *kallos*—beautiful; because the beautiful blossoms close at night; some say because the blossoms live only one day.

One of the most beautiful and popular of our garden perennials. They belong to the Lily family; have narrow grass-like foliage; and the flowers have wide funnels, are simple, yet distinct, with a wholesome fragrance. Small plants will flower freely the first year. The plants are all remarkably free from enemies and need no protection even in the severest winters. The individual flowers are short-lived, but there is a good succession of bloom. They are good for cutting however, as the most backward buds will open in the water. The plants will grow most anywhere, in either partial shade or full sunshine. They like lots of moisture and do well planted on the banks of ponds. They are good for borders, shrubberies, or for naturalizing.

- P432 Aurantiaca.** Large, trumpet-shaped, pleasing natural orange color; tube, stamens and reverse of petals bright Indian-yellow, sweet-scented. 3 feet. 6-7
- P433 Dumortierii.** Rich yellow-orange; buds and reverse of petals bronze-yellow; a splendid, free-flowering, variety of dwarf habit. 18-24 inches. 6
- P434 Flava.** (Lemon Day Lily.) The best known variety; very fragrant; deep lemon-yellow flowers. 2½-3 feet. 6-7

HIBISCUS. (Rose or Marsh Mallow; Malva.)

Probably derived from *ibis*—a stork; because the bird is said to eat some of the species.

They are among the most gorgeous of perennials, attracting attention wherever grown. Beautiful, tall growing plants, of stately habit, belonging to the Hollyhock family; having large handsome foliage, and large showy flowers of delicate coloring. A desirable border plant, succeeding in any sunny position, but doing best in a damp place. They should have plenty of room to develop properly.

- P455 Crimson Eve.** Flowers of immense size, of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the centre. A popular variety. 4-6 feet. 7-8
- P456 Golden Bowl or Giant Yellow.** Flowers from 6 to 9 inches in diameter; of a rich deep cream, with a velvety-maroon centre.
- P457 Moscheutos.** (Swamp Rose Mallow.) Flowers 6 inches in diameter; of a light rosy-red color, with a darker center. 3-5 feet. 6-8
- New Giant-flowering Marsh Mallow.** (Mallow Marvel.) A wonderfully improved form of the greatly admired native Marshmallow or Rose-mallow, in which not only the colors have been greatly intensified, but in which flowers of enormous size, frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter, have been developed. These plants can be highly recommended for all kinds of planting. They seem to do equally well in all positions, having the same vigor in dry and wet ground and are perfectly hardy. They are extremely floriferous. 5-3 feet. 7-9
- P458 New Giant Red Marvel.** Bright red; very showy.

- P459 New Giant Pink Marvel.** Soft shades of pink.
P460 New Giant White Marvel. White, very pale-tinted.

IRIS. (Flags; Fleur-de-Lis.)

The Iris takes first rank in diversity of interest, with its one hundred and fifty odd species and varieties innumerable. Among the "Big Three" perennials. If interested in the Iris, Peony or Phlox, we will gladly send you our "Big Three" list, which will be ready for distribution after July first.

LUPINUS. (Lupine.)

Said to be derived from Latin, lupus—a wolf; because this plant devours, as it were, all the fertility of the soil.

When established, the Lupines are effective plants with velvet-like leaves and conspicuous, butterfly-like, free-blooming flowers in terminal racemes. Very lovely plants for the border or for massing. They require a well prepared soil, for best results, and should never be allowed to suffer for want of water. They do not thrive where there is much lime in the soil. By cutting off the flower-stems when past their best, they may be induced to give another crop of flowers in the autumn.

- P484 Polyphyllus.** (Old-Fashioned Garden Lupine.) Flowers deep blue, on large, long spikes. 2-5 feet. 5-6
P485 Polyphyllus Albis. (White Perennial Lupine.) Showy bold white flowers; excellent for the border. 2-4 feet. 5-6
P486 Polyphyllus Moerheimi. This is one of the finest novelties, flowering throughout the summer. The fine, long spikes of the pink and white colored flowers make it a grand acquisition for cutting purposes, as well as for the border. 2-3 feet. 6-9
P487 Polyphyllus Roseus. Flowers of a soft, rose-pink color, which darken with age and are produced in great profusion. 3-4 feet. 6-9
P488 Polyphyllus Somerset. Yellow flowers.

LYCHINIS. (Campion.)

From Greek, lychnos—a lamp; in allusion to the cottony leaves of some of the species, which were used by the ancients as wicks to lamps.

Perhaps no class of plants has more common or popular names, of which the following is but a partial list: Campion, Jerusalem Cross, Lamp Flower, Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin, Cuckoo Flower, Catchfly, etc. This genus includes some of the best-known and loved of the old-fashioned flowers and no garden can afford to be without a representative, as they are of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit.

- P489 Arkwrighti.** Very large circular flowers varying in color through crimson, scarlet, orange, salmon and intermediate shades; in bloom all summer. 30 inches.
P490 Chalcedonica. (Maltese Cross.) Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers; one of the most desirable. 2-3 feet 6
P491 Chalcedonica alba. A most desirable plant, with heads of pure white, single flowers. 2-3 feet. 6

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.)

Derived from Greek, oinos—wine, and therā—to hunt; the roots of this plant, eaten after meals, were incentive to wine drinking, as olives are now.

Showy and very beautiful plants, for borders, beds or rockwork, where in the full sun their fragrant and pretty flowers will nod to the garden all day and invite the friendly bee.

- P530 America.** (New Gigantic Evening Primrose.) The snowy white blossoms are about four times as large as any of the older kinds; by far the grandest Evening Primrose ever grown. Not hardy in New York State. 9 inches. 6-10
P532 Missouriensis. Large, handsome, golden-yellow flowers, spotted with red, on trailing, downy stems. 6-23 inches. 6-9

- P533 Pilgrimi.** Large clusters of bright yellow flowers. 18 inches. 6-8
P534 Speciosa. Producing a mass of large, erect, fragrant, pure white flowers, becoming reddish as they fade; valuable for cutting. 1-2 feet 6-10

PAPAVER. (Poppies.)

From the Celtic papa, which signifies pap or the soft food given to children, in which the seeds of poppy were formerly boiled to make the infants sleep.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. (Giant Oriental Poppy.)

These are the regal representatives of this popular genus, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom, all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom renders them a most dazzling spectacle in any position. The flowers are perfectly enormous, of most splendid colors and shades of rich, heavy, satiny texture, on hairy thick stems, with strong, rough leaves, and they should be planted wherever a splash of distinct and glowing color is required.

They are of the easiest culture; almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam, and an open sunny situation. Set the plants out in fall or early spring, before the first of May; give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season; mulch with stable litter in fall; and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. The plants die back after flowering, usually reappearing in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. A good plan is to stake or mark where they are planted to prevent their being disturbed in cultivating the beds during their resting period, for any disturbance of the roots at this time usually results in failure. If the blooms are cut in the early morning, they make striking-house decorations, giving an oriental atmosphere. 3-3½ feet. 5-6

- P542 Beauty of Livermore.** Very large, deep crimson flowers. One of the best of recent introductions.
P543 Gerald Perry. One of the most beautiful Oriental Poppies yet raised; large flowers of a uniform shade of apricot-pink, conspicuously blotched crimson.
P546 Goliath. One of the most effective, enormous rich scarlet flowers in great abundance. The largest Oriental Poppy.
P547 Mahony. Flowers deep maroon, very distinct and handsome.
P548 Mrs. Perry. Salmon-rose.
P549 Oriflame. A large, gorgeous orange-scarlet.
P551 Perry's White. Unquestionably the most important addition to the list of Hardy Perennial plants made in a number of years. It is the most distinct break that has yet been made, the flowers being of a pure satiny-white, with a crimson maroon blotch at the base of each petal.
P553 Princess Victoria Louise. Beautiful pure rose flowers in wonderful profusion; the best of the rose-colored varieties.
P565 Orchadotte Hybrids. Mixed colors.

PAPAVER NUDICAULE. (Iceland Poppy.)

The Iceland poppy is the glory of the Arctic regions. The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender leafless stems, one foot high, each graced with a charming cup-shaped flower. They are exquisite for edging the border or in the rock garden, and make wonderful cut flowers. We offer them in the following separate colors:

- P566 Orange scarlet.** **P567 Bright yellow.** **P568 Pure white.**
P569 Mixed colors.

PENTSTEMON. (Beard-Tongue.)

From Greek, pente—five, and stemon—a stamen; because of the four perfect and one imperfect stamen of the genus.

Few plants are as beautiful as the Pentstemons or produce as brilliant an effect in beds and borders during summer and autumn. They are graceful in growth, while the elegant beauty of their pyramidal spikes of large gloxinia-like flowers elicits the admiration of all. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil in an open and sunny situation and are useful in the rockery. With the exception of the gloxinioides type, which requires protection, they are perfectly hardy.

- P575 Barbatus Torreyi.** Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; throat of corolla naked or very slightly bearded; lips quite long. Excellent.
3-4 feet 6-8
- P577 Digitalis.** Large spikes of long pure-white, Foxglove-like flowers with purple throats, abruptly inflated. Very pretty for the border.
2-3 feet 6-8
- P578 Gloxinioides "Sensation."** Spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers in a great variety of bright colors, including rose, cherry, crimson, purple, lilac, etc.
2 feet 7-10
- P581 Pubescens.** Drooping, bright rosy-purple, flowers, densely bearded, in loose, open panicles.
1-2 feet 7-8

PEONY.

The Peony is undoubtedly the most popular and well-known perennial in existence. It is one of our specialities and a description and list of varieties will be found in our "Big Three" list, which will be issued in July.

PHLOX.

The Phlox is another popular perennial of which we make a speciality. A description of the various types and varieties will be found in our "Big Three" list, which we will be glad to send you after July.

PHYSOSTEGIA. (False Dragon Head; American Heather.)

From Greek, physos—a bladder, and stege—a covering; referring to the inflated fruiting calyx.

One of the most beautiful of our midsummer flowering perennials, native to this country, bearing showy spikes of very pretty, bell-shaped or tubular flowers and not unlike the Heather.

- P586 Virginiana.** (Obedient Plant.) So called because the corolla stays for several hours in the position it is turned, to the right or left, as desired. Flowers of a pretty soft pink.
3-4 feet 7-9
- P587 Virginiana alba.** Showy spikes of pure white tubular flowers.
3-4 feet 6-8
- P588 Virginiana speciosa.** Very delicate pink flowers in dense panicles.
3-4 feet 7-8

PLATYCODON. (Japanese Bellflower; Balloon Flower.)

From Greek, platys—broad, and kodon—a bell; referring to the form of the flower.

Very handsome hardy perennials with beautiful large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas, and form neat, branched bushes of upright habit. After the third season each plant will have from ten to twelve stalks covered with the lovely blue or white blossoms for nearly a month. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or the rock garden. They are free from attack on insects, and if planted in good soil and well covered in late autumn with a litter of leaves, will be found to be quite hardy. They do best if planted in early spring

- P589. Grandiflorum.** Very large, deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers.
3 feet 7-8
- P590 Grandiflorum album.** A large, pearly white flowered form of the above.
18 inches 7-8

PYRETHRUM. (Persian Daisy.)

Probably from the Greek, pyr—fire; referring to the acrid roots of this genus, which are dried and used in powdered form to exterminate insects

Whoever has once seen the beautifully colored and beautifully formed flowers of the Persian Daisy will easily understand why they are considered so highly and made so much of among hardy garden plants, and why we are striving to perfect varieties in form and color. We will add these new varieties when satisfactorily tested. This grand old-fashioned hardy perennial is easy to grow in any good garden soil where there is good drainage and full exposure to the sun and is probably the best of all for general decoration of the flower garden. Their pretty fern-like foliage in spring, followed by the profusion of handsome double or graceful, brilliant single blooms in early summer, which are unequalled as cut flowers, deservedly make them vast favorites. They have an extensive color range, from white to crimson and are most beautifully formed. The fine fern-like foliage of the plants is attractive at all times. For house decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these single flowers, with a little foliage. They prefer to be left undisturbed for two or three years, and if given an annual top dressing of leaf mould and fertilizer, flower generously. Their main season of blooming is in June, but if the first crop of flower stems is removed as soon as finished, they will often give a fair sprinkling of flowers during the summer and autumn months. As heavy rains often lay these plants flat, spreading them out and exposing the center of the clump, we suggest that supports be put around each plant. These supports can be easily made of 12-inch wide poultry netting, cut in lengths to make a circular fence around the plant, then staked to the soil in three or more places with hooks made of heavy wire and bent like a hair pin. These supports if painted green will not be conspicuous and last a long time.

- R1 **Roseum Hybridum.** Single-flowering form in mixed colors from pure white through the various shades of pink to deep red. 2-3 feet 5-6
- R2 **Roseum Hybridum.** Double-flowering form in mixed colors of white, pink crimson and intermediate shades. 1-2 feet 5-6
- R3 **Uliginosum.** (Great Oxeye Daisy.) A very bold and strong-growing species, having a handsome and distinct appearance when covered with a profusion of its white daisy-like blossoms, sometimes 3 inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy but prefers a sheltered position. 3-5 feet 7-9

RUDEBECKIA. (Cone Flower.)

Named in honor of Olaf Rudbec, professor of Botany at Upsal.

One of the most popular and attractive of the autumn-flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing, and much valued for cutting. They are of the easiest culture, perfectly hardy and very free-flowering. The discs of the flowers are raised, forming buttons or cones, giving a unique appearance.

- P629 **Golden Glow.** A well-known popular variety; strong, robust grower, producing masses of double golden-yellow cactus Dahlia-like flowers, in great profusion. 5-6 feet 7-9
- P631 **Newmanii.** (Speciosa; Dwarf Black Eyed Susan.) Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers, with deep purplish black cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems. Superb for massing in borders or for half shady positions under trees. 3 feet 7-9
- P633 **Purpurea.** (Giant Purple Cone Flower.) The flowers of this variety are of a reddish purple, drooping rays, with a large, brown, cone-shaped disk in the center. They last in perfect condition on the plant for three or four weeks after they are fully developed. These are best if lifted and divided and a few of the strongest of the young growth replanted to provide for the following season's display. 3 feet 7-9

SALVIA. (Sage.)

From the Latin, *salveo*—to save or heal; referring to the medicinal qualities of the common sage.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of these plants in the perennial garden, and it is almost compulsory to employ them in any general scheme of planting. They can be had in bloom from June until cut by severe frost. They revel in a good, rich soil, and take all the sunshine they can get. The tall-

growing varieties should be planted in clumps and kept carefully staked and tied until they attain their full height. All are hardy, but the precautionary covering of a few leaves during severe weather will insure perfect safety.

- P637 Greggii.** A beautiful and extremely hardy plant from the cold, arid mountains of Southwestern Texas. It flourishes and blooms profusely in hottest and driest weather. Its flowers are a dark soft crese-crimson, somewhat like the American Beauty rose. When massed in a solid bed or bordering a shrubbery it is very effective and fine. Protection should be given during severe weather.
2-3 feet 6-10
- P638 Greggii alba.** A pretty white-flowered form, which makes a good companion to the red-flowered type.
- P639 Pitcheri.** Of branching habit and large flowers of a rich gentian-blue color. One of the most admired plants during the early autumn.
3-4 feet 8-9
- P640 Uliginosa.** This is a gem and certainly one of the best perennial novelties of recent years; its flowers are borne on long, lateral shoots; they are of a pretty cornflower-blue, with a distinct white eye, and are produced in abundance on branched spikes, frequently 6 inches long. A splendid subject for the back of the border.
5-6 feet. 6-11

STATICE. (Sea Lavender.)

From Greek word meaning astrigent; name given to it by Pliny.

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, for effect, than mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers. The panicles, when cut, can be hung up and dried, lasting for several months when so treated.

- P685 Latifolia.** (Great Sea Lavender.) Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, thrown above its evergreen, leathery leaves.
18-24 inches 6-7

STOKESIA. (Stoke's Cornflower Aster.)

Named after Jonathan Stokes, an English botanist, 1755-1831.

Stokes' Aster is one of the rarest, choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. It somewhat resembles a China Aster, perfectly hardy, of easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, and excellent for cutting purposes. It can be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size.

- P687 Cyanea.** Handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across, in great profusion,
12-18 inches 6-9
- P688 Cyanea alba.** A pretty pure white variety of above.
- P689 Cyanea rosea.** A pink variety.

THALICTRUM. (Meadow Rue.)

Old Greek name, probably derived from thallo—to grow green; from the bright color of the young shoots.

These stately plants should be grown more, if it were only for their finely cut foliage, which much resembles the foliage of the coarser maiden hair ferns. They are valued for their feathery heads of flowers, contrasting with their handsome stems and leaves, which are often of a purple cast. They are excellent subjects, either for half shade or full sunshine, and thrive in any good loamy soil. Well suited for the mixed border, while the dwarfer varieties are very suitable for the rock-garden.

- P694 Adiantifolium.** (Maidenhair Thalictrum.) The foliage of this plant so closely resembles the Maidenhair Fern that it is often mistaken for the latter when seen growing in the nursery beds. It makes a very beautiful plant, is quite hardy and has greenish-yellow, drooping flowers.
1½-2 feet 6-8
- P695 Aquilegifolium.** (Feathered or Tufted Columbine.) It is a remarkably handsome species, with Columbine-like graceful foliage and heads of feathery, tassel-like flowers, sepals white, stamens purplish.
1-3 feet 5-7

- P696** *Aquilegifolium album*. Pure white flower variety of above. 1-3 feet 5-7
P697 *Glaucum*. Fine cut foliage; bronzy-yellow flowers. 2 feet 6

TRITOMA. (Red Hot Poker Plant; Torch Lily.)

From the Greek, tres—three, and toma—to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves.

Unique in appearance, this is one of the most striking groups of plants in cultivation. No one who has ever seen their pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers borne in autumn, is likely to forget when and where he "discovered" this plant. The long, fiery, untamed red of the drooping flowers, one hundred on a spike, is a memorable sight. A sky-rocket is not more startling. They require protection in severe weather, and perhaps the best plan is to lift about mid-November, pot up, plunge the pots to the rims in a cold-frame, and give a sparse covering of leaves before putting the sashes on. Give them air at all times when the weather is suitable. They like a rich, moderately heavy loam in which to reach perfection. For borders or massing on the lawn.

- P715** *Pfitzerii*. (Everblooming Flame Flower.) This splendid variety has become exceedingly popular, and it is little wonder, as its spikes of rich orange-scarlet produce a splendid effect during its blooming period. These flowers are borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high and are gorgeous subjects for decorative cut-flower work. 3-4 feet 7-11
P716 *Saundersi*. One of the earliest to bloom; deep coral-red, changing to chrome-yellow. 3 feet 6-8
P717 *Tricolor*. A charming small-flowered sort, in which three distinct colors are combined in the same spike of flowers, the buds at first appearing cochineal-red, changing to canary-yellow, finally opening a sulphur white; very free-flowering. 2½ feet 8-10
P718 *Uvaria Grandiflora*. The old-fashioned late-flowering sort; flowers rich ochre-red, passing to salmon-pink. 3-5 feet 8-10

VALERIANA. (Valerian.)

A medieval name, said to be derived from *valere*—to be healthy; in allusion to its powerful medical qualities. Linneus says it is named after a certain king, Valerius.

The Valerian is one of the characteristic plants of old gardens, being prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers in spring. Hardy and of the easiest culture.

- P726** *Coccinea*. (Common Valerian.) Showy heads of bright red flowers. 2 feet 6-10
P727 *Coccinea alba*. (St. George's Herb.) Pure white flowers in clusters; fine for bouquets. 2 feet 6-10
P728 *Officinalis*. (Garden Heliotrope.) Very fragrant rose-colored flowers. 2-3 feet 6-7

VERONICA. (Speedwell.)

A medieval name of doubtful origin, probably from *hiera eicon*—a sacred image; in allusion to the legend of the sacred handkerchief from St. Veronica.

These are among the prettiest and most useful of herbaceous plants, and bear almost exclusively blue flowers, of which there are none too many. The taller forms are very pretty border plants, while the more dwarf, spreading forms are well adapted to the rockery. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

- P730** *Amethystina*. (Bastard Speedwell.) Amethyst-blue flowers on short spikes, one of the best. 1-3 feet 5-6
P735 *Longifolia subsessilis*. (Japanese Speedwell.) It is the handsomest blue-flowered plant we know of, completely studded with its spikes of blue flowers. Its flowers are produced on stout stems, in dense racemes, from the axils of the upper leaves, and are fine for cutting. It is perfectly hardy and increases in strength and in beauty each succeeding year. It makes the best blue-flowered, hardy border plant obtainable and a valuable combination with such flowers as Foxgloves in the back of the border 2-3 feet 8-10
P739 *Virginica*. (Great Virginian Speedwell.) A bold and stately habit, with fondness for rich soil, and much sun; flowers many, white or pale blue. 2-5 feet 8-9

Gladiolus

From a Latin diminutive of *gladius*—a sword and means little sword; because of the sword-like foliage.

The gladioli are cormaceous plants. The corms (bulbs) of the different species of *Gladiolus* vary considerably in size, shape, and color. Usually the body of the corm is white, yellow, or red, and it is covered with a brown skin. The height of the plants varies considerably, ranging from a few inches to four feet or more. The leaves, which contribute so much to the beauty of the plant, vary in length, breadth, and color, and also in number, some of the species having only two leaves while others have from four to six. The leaves are graceful, often bending backward toward their points as if to give greater prominence to the stem which arises out of them as they recurve from either side. The lily-shaped flowers form a spike on the summit of the stem, in some species arranged on one side of the stem only, in others on opposite sides. In the more modern cultivated varieties the flowers open so widely as to form a spike of matchless beauty.

Among the summer garden flowers, few, if any, have made more rapid progress in popular favor in recent years than the *Gladiolus*. The showy character of the tall spikes of flowers, their long period of bloom and comparative ease of culture, render them popular garden subjects. At the present time, *Gladioli* rank among the first of the summer cut-flowers for market, their keeping qualities rendering them very satisfactory for table and other decorations.

They are fine to mix in the perennial border, planting them in irregular clump forms, or in lines toward the front of the border. Avoid straight lines, however, as they make a stiff appearance. The leaves, like the *Iris* leaves, will help to beautify and fill in any bare space, even when the flowers are not in bloom. Plant the corms 6 inches deep, 3 inches or more apart either way, and they will not need staking. They can be planted any time after the ground can be worked in early spring, up to June. If planted later, frost may interfere with their blooming. Cut off the flower spikes after blooming and lift the corms, before freezing weather, when the leaves start to turn brown. Dry them in the sun a day or so, clean off the roots, dirt and small cormels, and store away in a dry, cool cellar, until next season.

We think so highly of this flower that we have made it one of our specialties. In fact some of our friends have nick-named the writer "the Glad. King of Penna." While we do not lay any claim to the right of this title, we do believe that there is no grower as particular in the selection of varieties grown and in keeping the varieties rouged. We endeavor to grow only those varieties which have naturally and artistically blended colors. Those with great contrasting colors are discarded. We have often been criticized and encouraged for this stand, but we believe that particular gardeners and flower lovers will eventually agree with us, that there are too many hideous varieties offered today. The list offered herewith is by no means final nor complete. In fact one or two will be dropped on account of the contrast in colors, in spite of the fact that they are much advertised and have good growing qualities, and we are testing many varieties which will eventually be added to this list, not to mention our own seedlings, from which we hope to produce something worth while. The name of the originator, when known, will be found after the name of each variety.

G1 AMERICA. Banning, Groff, and Christy all claim the honor. Large bloom of violet-pink, with lavender anthers. The coloring blending to almost white as it approaches the throat, which is marked with Tyrian rose. A delicate color and well formed, on medium tall spikes, with a fair number of blooms. The most popular variety grown for cut flowers.

G2 MRS. FRANCIS KING. Coblenz. Large bloom of vermilion-red; anthers nearly white with blue suture lines. The bloom is well, of excellent shape and clear color. The spike is tall and six blooms open at one time.

- G3 INDEPENDENCE.** Woodruff. Medium size bloom, of two tones of red, darker in the center, overspread with that "Melting" salmon glow exactly as if a light was behind it. Anthers violet. Somewhat resembles Mrs. Francis King. Five blooms open at one time and are well arranged on a medium tall spike.
- G4 CHICAGO WHITE.** Kunderd. Medium sized, white bloom with violet anthers, and lines of solferino-red on the lower segments at the base of the throat. While the blooms are often rather small, it is an excellent commercial variety, being often forced under glass. It is about the earliest white variety. The spikes are medium tall and frequently there are two spikes to the corm.
- G5 ORIENT.** Christy. Large bloom, with pink stamen filaments and violet anthers. The throat is light cadmium yellow, and the segments are splashed and feathered with various tints of rosy pink. A dainty pink variety, called salmon-pink by its originator. The spike is medium tall and has a large number of well-arranged blooms.
- G6 PANAMA.** Banning. Large, rose-pink blooms, with violet anthers. The color becomes almost white in the throat, and the lip is marked with Tyrian rose, not quite so decided as in America. The color is slightly darker than that of America, and the substance is better. A splendid variety. The spike is medium tall, with a fair number of blooms.
- G7 TACONIC.** Cowee. Medium sized, pink bloom, with lavender anthers; throat of lighter color and a blotch of strawberry-red on the lower segments, tipped by a dash of lemon-yellow. A good color, well-arranged, tall spike with seven blooms open at one time. Very graceful variety.
- G8 MRS. FRANK PENDLETON.** Kunderd. Large, light-pink bloom, with violet anthers and waxy pearl-like petals which are overspread with a softly blended rose-pink blush; tall, graceful spike, with four or five blooms open at one time. Very conspicuous.
- G9 MRS. WATT.** Crawford. Medium size, solid deep crimson (wine color) blooms, which have good substance and are well arranged on a neat, medium tall spike. Four blooms open at once; one of the few varieties that look even more beautiful under artificial light.
- G10 EVELYN KIRTLAND.** Austin. Medium size, velvety, salmon-pink, blooms blended with fresh tones of pure pink. Graceful and beautiful. Tall spikes.
- G11 VELVET KING.** Coblenz. Large, clear scarlet bloom, of good substance. Tall spikes with nineteen blooms.
- G12 MYRTLE.** Kunderd. Clear, delicate rose-pink blooms with throat tinted primrose and white, giving a peculiar cool color effect. Extremely lovely. Good form and well placed on spike.
- G13 HAZEL HARVEY.** Munsell & Harvey. Medium size, glowing red bloom with amber-white throat penciled with carmine purple. Tall spike with twenty-one blooms. A good compact bloom with good, clear colors and substance. Ideal for cutting.
- G14 NIAGARA.** Banning. Large, splendid cream-yellow bloom with violet anthers; throat and tips of segments feathered and splashed with crimson carmine. The best of cream-colored varieties. Tall spike with eighteen to twenty-two blooms.
- G15 WHITE GLORY.** Kunderd. Color a clear, solid white, with dark iris blue tongue on lower petals. In appearance it is very much like an iris. A very striking variety, tall and showy.
- G16 MARY FENNEL.** Kunderd. Medium size, well open, pinkish bloom with lilac anthers and primrose yellow lower segments, penciled and suffused dimly with pure mauve. Medium tall spike, with fifteen blooms, three to five open at one time.

- G17 GLORY. Kunderd.** Large, cream-pink, ruffled bloom with violet anthers; outer edges of segments slightly suffused with light rose. Rosy magenta lines in the throat of lower segments. Buds rose-tinted. Spike medium tall with fourteen blooms.
- G18 SCHWABEN. Pfitzer.** Medium size, cream-color blooms with amber anthers and amaranth red blotch in throat. A compact bloom of excellent substance. Medium tall spike, thickly set with twenty to twenty-two blooms. Six to eight open at one time.
- G19 LILY LEHMANN. Alkemade.** Medium size, pure white bloom, often developing a rosy suffusion or feathering. The lower segments are slightly tinged with lemon. Medium tall spike with twelve to fifteen blooms. Early.
- G20 GOLDEN KING. Black.** Medium size, yellow bloom with purple crimson blotch. Blooms face several directions. Often double. Magnificent variety. Spike tall with 15 blooms.
- G21 PRIDE OF GOSHEN. Kunderd.** Large, white blooms with ox blood red blotch and violet anthers. Compact bloom of excellent substance. Medium tall spike with 16 blooms.
- G22 GLORY OF HOLLAND.** Medium large, white bloom with faintest Tyrian rose blotch. Dainty color and compact bloom of good substance. Medium tall spike of 19 blooms.
- G23 ORCHADOTTE MIXTURE.** Here is a mixture of varieties second to none. It contains some of the best varieties in commerce and some good unnamed seedlings of our own origination and of other hybridizers. As stated before, we make the greatest effort to keep our varieties pure and unmixed. But even so, mishaps will happen and whenever the slightest doubt occurs, the corms in question are added to this collection. Therefore it contains many of our best varieties. If unacquainted with this beautiful flower, try this mixture and you will want more.
- G24 HALLEY. Velthuys.** Large, salmon-pink bloom with fine stripes and dots of Tyrian rose on a lemon-yellow throat. An attractive color. Compact bloom of excellent substance, Medium tall spike with 13 blooms, four or five open at once.
- G25 VIOLET GLORY. Kunderd.** Medium size bloom, rich self-colored violet red with deeper throat. Medium ruffle.
- G26 PRIDE OF LANCASTER. Kunderd.** Brilliant orange salmon, deeper orange throat, large massive bloom, many open at once. Well ruffled.
- G28 ORANGE GLORY. Kunderd.** Large and deeply ruffled blooms of a very rich and striking orange shade so much seen in the *Primulinus* types. Plant strong and very heavy, magnificent.
- G30 PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS.** The main difference between these and ordinary gladioli is in the texture of the petals, seemingly made of polished bond paper in pastel shades of every conceivable combination of pink and yellow, running into orange and scarlet. They are all early, tall, very graceful with flowers generally placed apart (separate) on spikes informally; splendid for cutting. They were created by mixing Pure *Primulinus* as found wild in South Africa, with modern hybrid gladioli. We have some beautiful ones in this collection of our own creation.
- G31 PRINCE OF WALES.** Medium size bloom of a clear grenadine pink or deep buff, with throat markings of a deeper tone. The tips of petals shaded darker or apricot buff. A novelty of great value, eight or ten blooms open at one time on a long, graceful spike.
- G32 SCARSDALE. Cowee.** Very large bloom of clear violet-red; unique color. Chiffon-like texture. Very tall, graceful spike with fifteen blooms.
- G34 BARON JOSEPH HULOT. Lemoine.** Medium size, deep violet-blue blooms, with lemon-yellow dash on medial lines of lower segments. Medium tall spike, often curved; blooms freely.



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